

as the Farmers would then find the benefit of turnips, carrots and parsnips.

The last season was favorable for Fall Ploughing, and it was encouraging to see the number of ploughs at work day after day, affording the most satisfactory proof, that the Farmers appreciated the benefit of exposing the earth to the action of the winter Frost, that opens and pulverises the soil preparatory to drilling for green crops particularly, which at least saves an extra ploughing and harrowing in the spring, besides having so much work done for other crops that are also improved thereby.

Hitherto premiums have been offered and awarded for two rowed, four rowed, and six rowed barley, separately, which has given rise to suspicions of deception that it will be well to avoid in future, by confining the prize to barley generally, without distinction of variety.

In conclusion, your Committee beg leave to call your attention to a Pamphlet containing the Constitution of a Society formed at Fredericton, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, throughout the Province, for your favorable consideration. Its object is to promote measures of general interest, developing the industrial resources of the Province, collecting facts and disseminating information.—From the amount of talent, experience and influence that are combined in the undertaking, much benefit may reasonably be expected from its operation.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee,

DUGALD STEWART,  
Secretary & Treasurer.

Moved by Dr. Carter, seconded by C. Botsford, Esq., and thereupon

Resolved, That the Report be received and published, and, That the thanks of this Society are due, and are hereby given to the Office Bearers, for their conduct the past year.

The President having vacated the Chair, William Hamilton, Esq., addressed the Secretary, and moved that Andrew Barbarie, Esq., be re-elected President, which being seconded by Mr David Alexander, was put and carried.

The President resumed his seat, when the following Office Bearers were severally moved, seconded, and re-elected:—

Secretary and Treasurer—Dugald Stewart.  
Vice Presidents—Hugh Montgomery, James McPherson.

Committee—Donald Stewart, John Douglas, Thomas Murray.

Moved by James Morse, Esq., and seconded by Mr John Duncan Junr., That the Rule of this Society that limits the number of the Committee to five, be altered to seven, which being put and lost.

William Hamilton and John McCormack, were re-elected members of the Committee.

Resolved, That in future, Premiums be awarded on Barley generally, without distinction of variety; and that the money thus saved be offered as prizes for

The best sample manufactured Flax, not less than 14lbs.

The best sample Flax Seed, not less than half a bushel.

The best sample White Beans or Calavances not less than one bushel.

Resolved, That but one Ploughing Match be held annually in future.

Resolved, That any animal taking a first prize in one parish, shall not be eligible to compete in any other parish in this County the same year.

Resolved, That the Rule confining Premiums to animals bred in the County, be hereby repealed; and that any animal that has been at least six months in possession of the owner, (who must be the Exhibitor) previous to the show shall be entitled to compete.

Resolved, That the Premiums for Horses be altered to,

For the best 3 years old or upwards,  
Entire, £2 0 0  
For the best 3 years old Mare, 2 0 0  
For the best 2 years old do.

DUGALD STEWART,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

## European News.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, March 22.

The debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill drags its slow length along, to the obstruction of all the useful business of the session. Mr Baillie having left the ground clear for Lord John Russell, by withdrawing his Ceylon impeachment for the present, the Chancellor of the Exchequer ought to have pronounced his Budget last night, but this unfortunate Papal bill stops the way. And there is no telling when or where it will end.—There is little vitality in the measure at present, but the vicissitudes to which it is yet doomed to be exposed threaten to deprive it of life altogether. People are heartily sick of a bill which effects so little, and the small benefit accompanying which is attended with many and serious drawbacks. An attempt would, doubtless, be made last night by the Government to force the second reading to a division; but the forms of the House afford the means of resistance, which would be gladly seized, and the temper of the Irish members is not likely to be improved by their escapade with Mr Drummond. The real battle will take place in committee, and then the tactics of the Protectionists must be disclosed. Lord Stanley is as weary of the business as Lord John Russell, and he would be glad to accept the bill as it stands, for it would amaz-

ingly soothe his path to power. An election with this question unsettled would test all the nerve which his Lordship possesses. The Rubicon once passed, his position as a practical statesman would be decided in all future time. Lord John Russell has taken the plunge: with what results we have seen.—The 'Rupert of debate' has yet to make a character as a leader; and, with the constituencies, his Papal policy would stamp him as recreant or a bravo. It is the turning point in his career, before which all his protectionist sympathies fade into nothingness. There is no distinguished man so vitally involved in this complex question as Lord Stanley, because whichever side he espoused, the natural impetuosity and ingenueness of his character would scorn all trickery. What he professed he would carry out; and the flag once raised he would nail it to the mast.

Sir James Graham has chosen his ground. There is no mistake about his speech on Thursday night. He scents the battle-field afar off, and is marshalling his forces with practised skill. His lieutenants, Messrs. Cardwell and Sydney Herbert, support him, after his fashion; but the reluctance to act on the aggressive is apparent in all their bulletins.

Lord John Russell has evidently given the Whigs the coup de grace. The speeches in favor of the Papal bill made by the members of his Cabinet prove too much. If the aggression be all which they represent it, the bill falls miserably short of its requirements. It is Falstaff's ha'porth of bread over again. He ought either to have done more or done nothing. All parties are dissatisfied.

There is one man in the Cabinet whom every Liberal will regret to see shied. We mean, of course, Lord Palmerston. His lordship is not a young man, and the country we fear, is about to lose the administrative talents of the finest and most intrepid Foreign Secretary that has appeared in our day.

Notwithstanding all the calm upon the surface of French politics, it is very plain that each party is preparing for the struggle which must shortly take place. Although we have perhaps hinted that Louis Napoleon will be compelled to yield up his powers by reason of the steady and inflexible conduct of the Assembly towards him, nevertheless the President himself by no means has made up his mind to that course. Cool, impassive, and utterly regardless of his life, relying as he does perfectly upon his star of destiny, Louis Napoleon is perfectly confident in the ultimate success of his designs, and does not attempt to conceal that he will repel any violence by violence. All this is very fine, but the secret mischiefs which he sets abroad he lays to the grievous charge of the Assembly, which simply requires him to relinquish his powers in conformity with the constitution, and go about his business. This is a course which he does not seem to meditate, but whether the Assembly will make the first move and pass a law forbidding any unconstitutional candidate to offer himself for the Presidency, or whether Louis Napoleon will present himself for re-election in spite of the law, will depend on the chapter of accidents. At any rate Louis Napoleon is in no hurry to form a permanent ministry, and he is reported to have said recently of M. Odilon Barrot that he should have no objection to divide power with that gentleman, but that he did not choose he should be President in his stead.—In the department of the Nièvre there have been some serious disturbances. These are ascribed to the Socialists, who, whether it is an interment, or a meeting for the purpose of drawing for the conscription, contrive to make the most of it, and to foment a riot. At St. Amand the rioters held possession of the town for 24 hours, and kept the Mayor and the Sub-Prefect in the greatest danger, and it was only after the arrival of the Prefect with the *chasseurs a cheval* and four brigades of gendarmerie that the disturbance could be quelled, and the ringleaders apprehended. At Lyons 7 or 8000 Socialists assembled at the funeral of a brother, and although they uttered no cries, nor disturbed the public peace, in any way openly, General Cartellane deems those demonstrations so alarming that he has issued a proclamation limiting to 300 the number of persons who can be present at any future interment. It seems, therefore, that this land of liberty is still, under martial law, which limits the most ordinary civil rights. Near Paris the same thing prevails.

Our readers cannot fail to bear in mind that at the period when the Dresden conferences were determined upon, just after the serious quarrel between Austria and Prussia was patched up, we cast a doubt upon the sincerity of both parties, and did not conceal our opinion, that there was an equal chance of the whole scheme proving a failure, and as the spring came round, the two rival powers would be just as much in antagonism as ever. Matters are fast progressing to such a state of things. The King of Wurtemberg's proposal for connecting a national parliament with the Federal Diet, and the adoption of the Committee at Dresden of that proposal, knocks on the head all Prince Schwartzenburg's schemes of making Austria the head of the confederation; the vacillating King of Prussia is believed to have receded from his engagements to Austria, and the influence of the Radowitz party is becoming once more predominant. If this should turn out to be the case, our predictions will be verified to the letter. We were alone amongst the English press in refusing any credit whatever to the Dresden conferences, and the aspect these negotiations have assumed, justify us in believing that the object for which they were planned, will terminate in a very different way to that which

Prince Schwartzenburg and M. Manteuffel meditated. The proposal of Austria to bring her Hungarian, Croatian and Lombardian provinces into the Confederation, and so obtain a paramount influence, has no doubt worked up France and England to countermeasures this insidious advance upon the independence of the inferior powers, and Wurtemberg, Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria, secretly supported by France and England, have struck the blow against Austria which shivers at once all the audacious pretensions of that power. With a vacillating, versatile, faithless prince like the King of Prussia, it is of course impossible to predict what he will do next, but it is very plain that if he should throw his power on the side of constitutional government, it is merely a pretence with a view to his own aggrandisement, and not from any love to liberal principles.—In this general turmoil it is very difficult to guess how it will all end.

## LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, April 3.

### RAILWAY DESPATCHES.

Mr Gray submitted the following resolutions on Earl Grey's despatches. He urged the necessity of an expression of opinion, going home next mail, that there may be no delay to the Facility bill. The people, in consequence of the repeated refusals of the British Government relative to the Halifax and Quebec Line, had turned their attention to another less expensive and more remunerative project. He pointed out the objections to the proposed plan.

### MR GRAY'S RESOLUTIONS:

"Whereas the attention of this House has been called by message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, &c., the principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, with several documents accompanying the same, relative to the Railway formerly proposed between Halifax and Quebec, upon which it is desirable that the immediate action of this House should be taken.

"Therefore, Resolved, That this House fully responds to the sentiments and opinions expressed by Earl Grey in his Despatch to Lord Elgin, dated 14th March, 1851, that the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec is calculated to advance the commercial and political interests both of the British Provinces of North America and the Mother Country, and that the time has at length arrived when this great national enterprise may be undertaken; but they learn with painful feelings of disappointment that on a work so admitted to be of such great importance to the British Empire, Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to contribute any portion of the funds necessary for its construction, and should, as a condition antecedent to the Imperial guarantee, require these Colonies to pledge their whole available revenues to build the same at their own expense.

"Resolved, That this House will adhere with strict fidelity to the pledges given to Her Majesty by the joint address of the House of Legislature of this Province in the Session of 1849, and the address of the House of Assembly in the Session of 1850, guaranteeing to Her Majesty for the purposes of the Railway from Halifax to Quebec, "all the ungranted lands through which said Road might pass, to the extent of ten miles on each side, to be disposed of in such manner as may be deemed most advisable to Her Majesty's Government, and to secure at the expense of the Province a sufficient breadth of way, and the necessary stations, over and upon private property, for the use of the said road; and to charge upon the General Revenues of the Province a sum not exceeding twenty thousand pounds currency, per annum, towards paying the interest upon the Capital invested in the said road, to be paid yearly from and after the completion of the said road, and while the same is kept in operation, and to be continued for a term not exceeding twenty years."

"They desire distinctly to state that the refusal by Her Majesty's Government, as conveyed in the several Despatches of the Right Honorable Earl Grey, bearing date of the 5th of April, 1849, and 19th of June, 1850, to give the Imperial guarantee for that important work, induced the people of this Province to turn their attention to the accomplishment of undertakings which it would be in their power to carry out, and which from their prospect of more immediate remuneration, would hold out greater inducements to capitalists to embark therein, and that in accordance with the almost unanimous wishes of the people of this Province, as expressed by overwhelming majorities of both Houses of the Legislature, they have pledged the public credit to the sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling for the building of the European and North American Railway and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway within this Province; and this House cannot adopt the plan suggested in the correspondence between the Honorable Mr Howe and the Right Honorable Earl Grey, accompanying His Excellency's Message, and is not prepared to pledge the public credit or the future resources of the Province, further than set forth in the addresses before mentioned, towards the building of the great Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec.

"Resolved, That this House would view with unqualified disapprobation any scheme whereby convicts should be introduced into this Province, either for labor or otherwise.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Executive Government of this Province should, without delay, make urgent application to Her Majesty's Government for the Royal assent to the Acts passed at the present Session of the Legislature to facilitate the European and North American and the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railways respectively, and for the Imperial guarantees for the interest on the Debentures to be issued at an extent not exceeding three hundred thousand pounds sterling, under and by virtue of those acts; and upon Her Majesty's Government assenting thereto, this House will make such arrangements for the payment of the principal and interest as will meet the views of Her Majesty's Government.

"Resolved, That the Hon Legislative Council be requested to co-operate with this House in preparing an address to Her Majesty, founded on the above Resolutions."

April 4.

Mr GRAY rose to move a series of Resolutions which he had laid on the table yesterday. He briefly recapitulated the various proceedings of the Local Legislature in reference to railways, particularly those having reference to the great Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, showing the anxiety felt by the House of Assembly that the work should be constructed. They had offered all the ungranted lands for ten miles on each side of the line—to purchase the right of way, and necessary station grounds through other lands, and to guarantee twenty thousand pounds a year for twenty years. Last Session the House had addressed the Imperial Government, earnestly soliciting the British Government to guarantee the interest on £1,000,000 sterling, in aid of the line. Earl Grey replied in a Despatch dated June last, absolutely refusing to comply with the prayer of the address, and holding out no hopes of doing anything in aid of the line. That Despatch must have been received here about the 1st of July, and with it all hopes of the great Trunk Line ceased. The people then turned their attention to another Line, which appeared to be within their means, and which held out prospects of more immediate remuneration. About the 1st of August a Convention was held in Portland, Maine, where preliminaries were agreed upon, and ever since this country had turned its attention to the construction of that line. How was it, then, that the British Government came forward at this late hour with proposals to advance the money to build the road from Halifax to Quebec?—Why, it was a step taken by Nova Scotia to further the interests of the European and North American Railway which had led to these proposals. The honorable Mr Howe had proceeded to England to endeavor to induce the Government to guarantee the interest on eight hundred thousand pounds, to construct that portion of the European Line running through Nova Scotia, and his mission had led to the proposals contained in Mr Howe's letter now published in the Journals. But the House, previous to the reception of Earl Grey's Despatch to Lord Elgin, and Mr Howe's letter, had taken action with regard to the other line. The matter had been fully discussed, and the Facility Bill had been supported by members from nearly every county in the Province, and passed by an almost unanimous vote. The people having thus expressed their opinion in favor of that line, through their Representatives, he believed they were disposed to adhere to their decision, and keep their pledges. He had therefore embodied in his Resolutions that they would keep the pledges they had recently made in favor of the European and Saint Andrews Lines, and also keep the pledges formerly made in favor of the Halifax and Quebec Line. If the House sustained him in this proceeding, he believed they would agree with him that, although this was within their means, it would be highly improper for them to pledge the Revenues of the Province to any larger amount. There were also reasons why he thought the House could not consent to the terms proposed in Mr Howe's letter. In the first place the road was not to be touched until arrangements were completed with the three Colonies, not only as to the securities to be given, but the proportion each was to pay towards its construction, and the proportion of the receipts. This must necessarily occasion a delay of two or three years. Then again, it was proposed to appoint British Commissioners, who should have the expenditure of the money, and the sole control of the road. To this he thought they could never submit. Before he sat down he must call the attention of the House to the very able manner in which Mr Howe had brought the subject under the consideration of Earl Grey, in his letter of November last. It was true that gentleman was a native of another colony, but the able manner in which he had recounted the advantages likely to accrue to the mother country by prolonging the connection with these colonies, and the necessity for her to do something in their favor, not only redounded to his credit, but proved him to be a man of whom the colonists might be proud. It was the great misfortune of the Imperial Ministry that they did not understand the value nor the nature of these Colonies, or the wishes of the people. The letter alluded to must have a tendency to enlighten them; and here he would say that the Imperial Government and the Colonists meant well towards each other, and anything that occurred to disturb the harmony that should exist was the result of misunderstanding. There might be hon. members in the House who did not agree with all the sentiments expressed by Mr Howe, but he thought there was not one who did not admire the tone of his letter.

Mr MONTGOMERY hoped the hon. member